Windsor Theatre-The Prairie Wall.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 21, 1880, was; 183,548 Weekly 129,120 Thursday 129,249 Friday 129,345 Saturday 127,907 124,971 Total for the week ......

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WERKLY SUN will be found a useful nuxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Presvass of 1880 The Sex will give its readers : full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President au Vice President, HANCOCK and Esquiss, the nominees of the National Republican
Democracy, It will also support such candidates in the
Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sem

mend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUS. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with is, we will send the Werker Sys to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Promidential election.

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City. Adddress

### The Truth Precisely.

From a Speech by Tupy as A. Hawnerows of Marries Indian Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's yote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

#### Hancock and Garfield An Important Difference Between the Two Men.

Gen HANCOCK is a man of correct high and noble instincts. Nobody disputes that: nobody doubts it. No one imputes to him a ation rests upon him: nor any accusation of conduct of doubtful integrity.

Such a man in the White House will naturally surround himself with men of like instincts and of similar character. Gen. HANCOCK would never knowingly appoint a dishonest man to office; and if by mistake he should appoint such a man, he would be prompt and decided in rectifying the mistake by an unceremonious removal as soon as it was discovered.

With Gen. HANCOCK President the country would enjoy that substantial, practical, desirable reform in the civil service which naturally comes from having a pure, robust, upright man, intolerant of dishonesty and of negligence, at the head of affairs.

very opposite of Gen. HANCOCK. His training is that of the mere party politician. By instinct and habit he is a demagogue. His strength consists mainly in the adroit practise of the arts of the partisan. For money he betrayed his trust as a member of the National Legislature; for office he basely betrayed his confiding friend in the Chicago himself with low and venal characters like | forced standing on the women in the shops, RICHARD HARRINGTON, who is one of his prominent and most ardent supporters. With a man for President who has once dissort of characters may we expect to see in subordinate places?

Let the thoughtful, intelligent, conscientious, patriotic voters of the United States HANCOCK and GARFIELD.

# Maine.

A new element will enter into the politics of Maine at the approaching election which Is likely to give the Republicans much trouble. Indeed, the leaders have already taken the alarm, and dread a movement which may cost them thousands of votes.

The Republicans have always professed to be the peculiar friends of temperance, and have passed all laws that the champions of that cause demanded. But the prohibitionists assert, with truth, that these laws are not enforced, and that rum selling is a general practice in all the towns of the State, with the connivance of the Republican authorities. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature which authorized the Governor to appoint constables to enforce knowingly appointed men who tolerated the long summer vacation in the country, a

obnoxious traffic. The convention of prohibitionists at Porttemperance orders." The chiefs of this dem-

Mr. JOSHUA NYE of Augusta, President of known as a zealous and unselfish advocate some curious revelations not much calculated to help the Republicans in the present emergency. He is reported as saying:

"I know that before every State election here the quor dealers are bought up by promises of immunity from punishment for illegal selling. Indictments found against them during the year are quashed by the attor-ncys of counties, and men who would, in nine cases out of ten, vote the Democratic ticket, are obliged to barter their right of sufrage for a license to sell, granted by the men who have taken a solemn oath to do the very oppo-site. Mr. Blanks sent for me not long ago, and asked me if was going to endanger the success of the Republican party in this critical year. He pointed out the fact that if Maine went for the Fusionists in September it would have a damaging effect on the November elections. I told him I could not help that. I said to him that if I had the easting vote in the coming contest I would throw it for Plaisten. This shocked him terribly, as might be ex-pected. He remonstrated, but I notified him that the emperance Republicans would no longer stand by and see an unitely alliance between prohibitionists and rum

ellers without protesting." The temperance leader who uttered these plain sentiments added:

"I am still a Republican, and have no personal reason for opposing the Republican nominee. The declarations of the platform were meant to secure our voies, the tractice of the administration was intended to conciliate

the figurehead of the party." This revolt is a natural result of the sysematic deception practised on the temperance men. Year after year they have seen their cause betrayed by the managers of the Republican party, who constructed hypocritical platforms to catch the votes of NEAL DOW, JOSHUA NYE, and others like them, and passed laws for radical prohibition that were never intended to be enforced. All this time they were bargaining for votes with the rumsellers.

The hypocrisy about temperance is not an exceptional case. It runs all through the Republican policy. Civil service reform is professed in every platform, and patronage is openly huckstered to buy votes, or to reward scoundrels who aided in the Great Fraud. Pacification is preached in resolutions, and then the bloody shirt banner is unfurled. "Honest money" is applauded, and is followed by alliances with repudiators in Virginia, Alabama, and every other State where a bargain can be driven. Protection to American industry is shouted on behalf of a candidate who is an honorary member of the Cobden Club of free traders After stealing and squandering more than two hundred millions of acres of the best public lands, "opposition to further grants" is "reaffirmed." Pretending friendship for American commerce, Republican legislation

has driven the national flag from the ocean. No party deserves to enjoy public confidence or favor which forfeits it by constant hypocrisy, and which has the effrontery to solicit votes for a candidate known to be corrupt, and so branded by a committee of his own political friends. The people of the United States feel, as the temperance men of Maine feel, that they have been habitually cheated by the false professions of Republican leaders and platforms. Hence they demand a change of administration.

### The Shop Girls and Their Employers.

It will not be regarded as very creditable to Dr. TRACY, the Sanitary Inspector in the employ of the Health Department, that he has spent three years in trying to find out how far their continued standing injuriously affects the young women employed in the shops of the city, and yet has collected a very slight basis of facts from which to draw conclusions. He himself calls his report very imperfect, and, indeed, for scientific purposes it is quite valueless.

In the time Dr. TRACY has taken, even with the obstacles he was sure to meet in pursuing his inquiries, it would seem as if an industrious and zealous young physician ought to have gathered material for a report of the greatest value and interest. But merely circulating printed questions among employers and employees, and interviewing the large shopkeepers as to the health of person; yet he did not have the advantages the young women in their establishments, mean act during his whole life. No stain of | was not the way in which to get the desired | tion, since he was required to attend to studies information. We should say that a clever and enterprising reporter, with some knowledge of physiology, would have collected facts for a better report in one week.

Dr. TRACY, however, had a hard task before him if he sought only for facts which should have scientific accuracy, for the which women are slow to give information. Mrs. Dr. Jacobi says they are of the gravest are employed in the shops; and she probably would have been a more competent per son to employ as an investigator in this difficult and delicate matter.

If Dr. Tracy reaches any conclusion. it is that girls can stand on their feet We should have what is attainable of civil all day without suffering any harm. The service reform, in substance, in place of so employers tell him that the death rate much sentimental twaddle, without per- among the girls is marvellously small, and formance, on that subject, as we have now. that those who sit at the desk throughout In these respects Gen Garfield is the the day are in worse health than those who are not permitted to sit at all. The inference is that to keep a girl in good physical condition she should be on her feet from eight in the morning until six in the evening. But the few facts presented by Dr. TRACY, and gathered in the way he describes, will not change the opinion either of the medical profession or of the public. Convention. If elected he would environ as a whole, as to the bad effects of their en-

As far as the employers are concerned. there is no reason to believe that they would willingly deal harshly with the girls, or honorably put money in his purse, what that they would hesitate to improve their condition while at work, provided the public would consent to the change. The women who visit the shops as purchasers are the real persecutors of the saleswomen. Many consider these great differences between of them regard any attempt on the part of the girl to assume an easier position as insufferable impudence. One of the largest employers in the city allows his saleswomen, in moments of leisure, to sit on halfopened drawers; but his customers frequently complain because the girls are sitting when they approach them. It has been said that women are natural enemies, and such facts as this seem to show that there

is some truth in the cynical remark. Unquestionably, however, when Dr. TRACY says that the damage done the young women by their habits outside the shop is worse than that caused by any rules within it, he is very near the truth. Their exhausting work during the day makes long sleep at night a necessity to the girls; and yet a great many of them sacrifice sleep in the pursuit of pleasure, and emulate the late hours of the young wothe law if the local officials were delinquent | man of fashion, who can only recover her in that duty. It is charged that Gov. Davis | strength after the gay season by taking a

The working girls in New York, too, are land last week declared that Gov. Davis had not supported by a nutritious diet. They "forfeited all right to the support of the cannot afford plenty or luxury; but they should see to it that the food they do eat onstration claim to be the "true Republi- is of the more substantial sort, and that is can party of Maine," and hold that the ma- by no means the most expensive kind of has gone outside to trade and dicker | food. As it is, they very generally confor votes, offering, besides money, that sume for their luncheons, which are really which no man or party can afford to part | their dinners, only such trash as pies and

privilege denied her poorer sister.

with-"principle and respect for the law." cake and pickles. Consequently they exhibit in their pallid faces and wearled manthe State Temperance Society, and long ner unmistakable evidences both of lack of nutriment and lack of sufficient sleep. of the cause, in a recent interview made | Their habits of living and eating beget morbid appetites, and they go on making them more unhealthy by a victous diet.

To bring about the desired improvement in the physical condition of the young women employed in shops will, therefore, require united effort on the part of the employers, their customers, and the girls themselves. The employers must pay more regard to the comfort of the girls, the women who shop must be more considerate, and the girls themselves must take better care of their health.

#### The Case of Cadet Whittaker.

The colored cadet at West Point is prov ing a troublesome elephant on the hands of Mesers. Haves and Ramsey; and in lieu of other disposition of him, they have at last sent him on an indefinite furlough. Whether this furlough will continue until the November election, time will show.

The difficulty arises in the character of the court of inquiry that had charge of WHITTAKER'S case, and in its findings. It was not a general court martial; it had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses; persons who testifled falsely before it could not be legally punished under the statutes providing for the punishment of perjury. The findings of the court of inquiry were no more legally conclusive than the verdict of a Coroner's jury that one person has been murdered by another. In its nature such a proceeding is only a preliminary investigation; though, of course, it may suffice to practically determine the question at issue. But a court martial is often the sequel of a court of inquiry; and Prof. GREENER, who argued WHITTAKER'S cause before Mr. RAMSEY a few days since, persistently urged that WHITTAKER, as a cadet, is entitled to a court martial.

On the other hand, irregular as the court of inquiry was, and strongly biassed as was public opinion at the Military Academy, both among officers and cadets, it is undepiable that the evidence against the colored cadet proved overwhelming. It was circumstantial evidence, but the remarkable disclosures of the experts in handwriting, nowhere contradicting each other, and almost everywhere supporting each other, pointed directly at WHITTAKEN as having been guilty of slitting his own ears, cropping his own hair, and fabricating the letter of warning.

A bad enough quandary was thus presented to Mr. RAMSEY. But a new trouble was created by the Academic Board, which found WHITTAKER deficient in studies, and recommended Mr. RAMSEY to dismiss him. This at first seemed to open a clue to the whole difficulty, because dismissing Whittaker on the ground that he was unable to keep up with his class might avoid the necessity of deciding about a court martial. But even a good student might fall behind under circumstances like those in which Whit-TAKER's last year at the Academy closed; and if he was really assaulted, his failure at examinations ought to be excused. This consideration was so strongly urged by Prof. GREENER that action on the finding of the Academic Board has been suspended,

like action on the finding of the court. Mr. RAMSEY finds public opinion at West Point unanimous against WHITTAKER; he finds a general belief everywhere that the case looks very black for him, on the evidence of the experts. But he also observes that Gen. Schofield, Col. Lassalle, and other officers of the post freely expressed bellef in Whittaken's guilt before the expert testimony was rendered, or the letter of warning had become a clue at all. He finds that the Academic Board that pronounced Whittaker deficient in studies was composed of the officers of the court that found him guilty of trickery and lying. WHITTAKER was, in fact, from the outset, treated as a defendant, if not as a guilty as well as the disadvantages of such a posiand recitations while his trial was going on.

This is the case the disposition of which has been puzzling Messrs. HAYES and RAMSEY for the last two months. They now have further postponed its consideration by giving WHITTAKER an unlimited furlough, which implies continuing him in the Acadtroubles produced by the long standing he emy for the present. The impression gains tried to investigate are those concerning ground, also, that it means consenting to a court martial, as Messes, Benjamin H. BREWSTER and EMORY A. STORRS have alkind and very general among the girls who ready tendered their services to defend the colored cadet before such a court.

## Urging Poor Fellows to Dishonesty. As a general thing, petty public officers

do not lay up money. They live fully up to their income, if not beyond it. Hence, the political assessments which are now relentlessly imposed fall very

heavily on these poor fellows. Can it be any wender that under these dreumstances dishonesty in the public

offices is on the rapid increase? One can no longer deposit a letter containing a ten-dollar bill in the box at a lamp post in this city with any feeling of certainty that it will ever reach its destination. He is forced to consider the chance that it may be feloniously transferred to the empty pocket of some needy clerk to make up for his reluctant contribution to the formation of a Republican campaign club.

The true way to purify civil service at the present time is to supersede the party that has been in power for twenty years and to make a pretty clean sweep of the public officers. It will be like clearing out the rats and the rats' nests which have been multiplying for twenty years in an old barn.

We tender an apology to the editor of the Boston Herald. We have been led into an error concerning his personality. It was unintentional on our part, and we trust has worked no injury to his feelings or his reputation; but it is none the less an occasion for regret. We believed the editor was Mr. ROYAL M. PULSIFER, and so we averred; but we now learn that the citizen bearing that name is only the foremost owner and general manager of the paper. The editor is Mr. E. B. HASKELL, also an owner, but not quite so much in the public eye. Mr. HASHBLL is likewise perfect gentleman, possibly in this respect a shade more perfect than his more conspicuous associate, who-we emphatically repeat it-is not the editor.

An esteemed Republican contemporary points with pride to the fact that many of the so-called religious newspapers are advocating the election of GARFIELD. As these publications are conducted by elergymen our illogical contemporary infers, from the apport given to GARFIELD by these reverend politicians, that GARFIELD must be a good man. MATTREW ARNOLD recently had occasion to

English clergy-that they "understand the least, and take the worst measure of human affairs, of all mankind that can write and read." We should be sorry to think that so severe and sweeping a judgment could be justly passed upon our American clergymen as a body. But it must be owned that they do not appear to the best advantage as partisan poli-

ticians, and that the zeal with which some of

quote CLARENDON'S bitter saying about the

them are now denying without examining the proved facts in Garrield's case is a seal not according to knowledge or to decency.

It is generally agreed that at public dinners business tonics are out of place in speeches; but authors who enjoy the privilege of having their books published on both sides of the Atlantic, in after-dinner speeches often talk about international copyright. Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE made a speech on that subject at the late entertainment given to American actors in London, and it seems to have been ill suited to the occasion.

An international food exhibition is the newest form of specialty world's fairs. A show of that sort is to be held at London during a week in October, beginning with the 13th. Application for space must be made by the middle of September, the exhibits themselves being put in the stalls a day or two before the opening. There are to be medals and diplomas for excellence, and the exhibits will include not only all estable things, but the devices and appliances for manufacturing, preserving, and cooking them. This exhibition really wide range. A food show would probably appeal to a greater number of tastes than a flower show; and Dr. TANNER's recent history is a guide to what interests the public.

Ancient Mariner THOMPSON, having safely passed the perils of a dry-land voyage to San Francisco and back, is now taking a month's rest for refitting, provisioning, and perhaps little stump speaking in Indiana. The venerable tar denies that the navy is topheavy. This is because he is at the top, and he knows he is not heavy.

JOHN HOLTON, the engineer of the ferryboat Philadelphia, from which Dr. BUCHANAN jumped, in giving an account of the affair, said: 'I spoke to him, and he returned my salutation." Then he added casually: "I myself was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College in 1860." There is an almost comical indication in this of the number of persons in and around Philadelphia, in all sorts of trades and callings, who may have been made doctors by the easy process of this bogus medical degree factory.

An interesting centennial celebration near at hand is that of the battle of King's Mountain, to be held at Charlotte, in North Carolina, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 9. On the first day comes a reunion of States; on the second, an illustration of the plan of the battle, under Gen, Joseph E. JOHNSTON; on the third, the dedication of a monument, with an ode by PAUL H. HAYNE and an oration by Major DANDEL; on the fourth, a competitive militia prize drill. The battle of King's Mountain was one of great importance. and well deserves this commamoration

Tow Hughes's welcome is always waiting for him here, as he well knows, and the errand that brings him over this time will not make it any the less hearty. The plans for the model settlement in Tennessee, which he has come to see under way, have been carefully matured, and of the class of immigrants he brings us we cannot have too many.

Now that a mere common policeman, carrying the warrant of a magistrate unchivalrous enough to set his oath as a public officer of the law above his prejudices as a Virginian, has actually succeeded in preventing a duel between an ex-Colonel who is also a Mayor and an ex-Captain who is also an editor, let the South Carolinians send an investigating committee up to Norfolk and find out how it is done. Then they will, perhaps, in time, succeed in suppressing the obstreperous and sanguinary Casn.

If the sharks become troublesome at any of our home beaches, the hotel owners will have the remedy in their own hands. They have only to hire Boyron for the season, to paddle around, a marine patrolman, between the merry bathers disporting themselves in the surf and the dorsal finned and other perils of the great deep outside. It takes a good deal to scare a shark, especially if he has had no dinner; but the bravest and hungriest shark that swims would not stop for a second look at BOTTON. Even a shark's nerves can't stand everything.

At the outbreak of the war between Chill and Bolivia, and before Peru had joined in, 757 Bolivian officers, all above the grade of sublieutenant, issued this card :

"We, who carry a sword at our girdle, while father hand has confided to us, to defend it and preserve intact its Lonor, swear a thousand times over not to sheath Inst sword before avenging the outrage which this has committed on Holivia.

"And to fulfit these saths we are prepared for any sacribce, beginning by the renunciation of our salaries, and subjecting ourselves to camp rations on the same scale as soldiers. Thus be it, and let posterity indge us."

If it is true, as the Chilians claim, that Bolivia is contemplating peace with Chili, the judgment of posterity will be, of course, that Bolivia considers herself avenged for Chilian outrages, and has received all the satisfaction ahe is likely to get.

The summer is not over yet, but the churches and the theatres are opening their doors. It is noticeable that, thus far, the theatres fill up considerably faster than the churches.

# A NEW PHASE OF THE MAINE CANVASS.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.-The election of Governor and of more than one Congressman in this State may be determined by the prohibitionists. The Republicans have supplied the prohibitionists with restrictive laws in lots to suit and at brief notice, but now their own swiftness to pile statute upon statute is likely to be their ruin. A suggestion last winter of a new ordinance authorizing the appointment of special officers to enforce the liquor law where the county officials failed to stop illegal sales, was instantly adopted by the Republican majority, and it was thought that the clamor of Gen. Neal Dow and his associates was silenced. But word went out from the Republican headquarters that the law must not be enforced before election, so the special constables have been a vain show. Whereupon the leaders of the ultra-temperance movement have had an 'uprising," and the prospect is that the bolt

will cost the Republicans dearly. In the First Congress District, now represented by Mr. Reed, the Democrats and Greenbackers cast a large majority of the votes two years ago, but the Republican candidate had a plurality. Now the opposition is united on Gen. Anderson, and the temperance men, almost exclusively Republicans, have put in nomination Col. J. M. Stone, who has been a favorite of his county for the Republican candidacy in more than one convention. The loss of the temperance vote may turn the scale against Congressman Reed, even if the combination of Democrats and Greenback men fails to defeat him. Like the old abolition element in Maine, the temperance ranks include many able and conscientious citizens.

The law-making machine which the Republicans of the State have had in operation for twenty-five years turned out one statute too

#### How a Republican Editor in Congress Made Garfield Wriggle and Squirm

From the Truy Daily Times (Rep.), Feb. 23, 1873. If Congress keeps on to the end as it has been going on for two or three days its termination will be wetcomed by hosts of people throughout the country as a benefiction. Last might, when only 157 members were present in the House, Mr. Garfield called up the Civil Aprepriation bill, and recommended an amendment cor cerning the salaries of public officers. Elies II. Roberts vainly endsavored to postpone action. But the moree-nary fellows on the floor, who had doubtless gone there to steal \$5,000 each from the people of the United States, mocked him with derision. He, however, made the pions Credit Mobiler Garfield wriggle and squirm like a skinned sel. Eighty-one men voted under the convenient over of tellers, so that there is no tell-tale yearnd nay hat, to pay themselves \$5,000 for a term of service that will close next week. For a man who stands upon trial for past misdemeaners and begs, the mercuni indulgence of the people, the conduct of Garfield in the business

#### Wonderful Flunkeylam in Colorado. From the Deuter Neses.

The ladies comprising the Deceration Committee respectfully request all ladies along the line of the procession on Fourteenth street to call flowers from their gardens, and strew the same on the street as Gen. Grayt passes their places of residence,

NEW JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Congressional Districts which the Bemoera Can Carry-The Greenback Strength. TRENTON, Aug. 22.—The Democrats are confident of carrying four or five of the seven longress Districts of New Jersey, of which the Republicans captured four at the last election. Of these four, one was lost by Democratic dissensions in a district that usually gives from 3,000 to 5,000 Demogratic majority; and three of the Republican Congressmen were elected by pluralities. The Greenback vote, added to the Democratic vote, would have elected a Dem-

perat to Congress in each of the three districts.

In the First Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, the notorious Secor Robeson received only 14,924 votes, while the combined votes of his two antagonists was 16.094. Robeson's success in overcoming the un-savory reputation which left him in an actual minority of over 1,100 votes in the strongest Republican district of New Jersey was the result of a trick of his own devising. Mr. Grosscup, who had been a popular Democratic Representative in the Assembly, was nominated by the Greenbackers, with the understanding that he was also to have the Democratic nomination. Robeson's corrupt agents then went to work inciting discontent among certain old line Democrats, which, coupled with some shameless buying, resulted in a straight Democratic nomination. The Democratic constituency expressed their opinion of this villainous dicker by giving the Greenback candidate 3,500 more votes than the candidate of the straightout Democrats, who had thus connived at disgracing New Jersey by sending Secor Robeson o represent her in the councils of a nation from whose treasury he had recently dropped off gorged with public plunder.

In the Fifth District-Bergen, Morris, and Passaic Counties-Charles Voorhis, whose re-

In the Fifth District—Bergen, Morris, and Passaic Counties—Charles Voorhis, whose recent bankruptcy worked such mischief in his district, had only 804 plurality over Demarest (Dem.), while Potter (Greenback) had 3.268 votes, mostly Democratic.

In the Sixth District—Essex County—Blake (Rep.) had only 1.939 plurality over Alibright (Dem.). Bliss (Greenback) had 2.108 votes.

In the Seventh District—Hudson County—the strongest Democratic district in the State, Briganam's (Rep.) plurality over Laverty (Dem.) in 1878 was 1.965. His majority over all wiss 428 votes. In the Same district in 1876 Hisrdenbergh (Dem.) led Stiasiny (Rep.) by 5.869 votes. In the Presidential year the Democratis ought to do nearly as well as in 1876.

It is conceded that Robeson will be renominated in the First District by the Rep ablicans. If the Democratic can remain united and keep his finares from stealing in their Convention, they ought to increase the adverse majority of 1.190 against him. The good pros pect of the Democratic ticket brings out many applicants for the nomination. The most Inventment of these are James R. Hoagland, Prosecutor of the Pieas for Cape May and Counters and Counties; David H. Pancoast of Camberle and Counties; David H. Pancoast of Counters—Barrier County.

Mercer, and Ocean County, had nearly 1,000 votes over Dr. Pugh by the aid of the Green of Councer of County, and nearly 1,000 votes over Dr. Pugh by the aid of the Green Account of the Same and Counties—Barrier County. Assemblyman Joseph W. Harleim M. Dayton, Jr., a nephew of the late French Minister of the same name, both also of Trenton.

In the Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth, and Union Counties—where Miles Rose (Dem.) was elected to a third term in 1878 by 13.509 votes, against 13,176 cast for Clark, and with a Greenback vote against him of 1843, Mr. Rose is a candidate for a fourth term, He will probably get an almost unbroken delegates in each of the other counties—where Miles Rose (Dem.) vales and dassemblyman John Dunn of Elizabeth will parcel t

In the Fourth District-Hunterdon, Warren. In the Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset, and Sussex counties—there are many candidates for the Democratic nomination, three of the four being strongly Democratic counties. In Warren County, to which the nomination is conceded, the reformers favor Prosecutor Harris, who did good service toward clearing out the Hing which sent such a large delegation to the State prison. The other faction advocate the nomination of ex-Senator Silverthorn. Judge Hand of Washington, Warren County, is watching the flight, ready to step into the breach if one should offer itself. Ex-Senator Pidcock of Hunterdon, who, like Mr. Silverthorn is in the cattle business, is said to be willing to take that gentleman's herd off his hands if he can carry out a contract to deliver. Lawyer Cochran of Sussex, which is distinguished next to Monmouth as the nursery of New Jersey statesmen, would consent to serve if Sussex were entitled to the nomination. The Republicans named up to Tuesday last were William H. Stiles, a frugal swain, who increases his store as a New York newspaper man while his flocks feed on the

Tuesday last were William H. Stiles. a frugal swain, who increases his store as a New York newspaper man while his flocks feed on the hills of Sussex; N. W. Voorhees, Cashier of the Clinton National Bank and Secretary of the Senate; and Charles A. Skillman of Lambertville. But on Tuesday night the Republican leaders who persuaded Kilpatrick to withdraw from the race for Governor piedgod themselves to support him for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Fifth District has many candidates. The most promising of these is Col. Exra W. Miller, who recently regaled his friends on butter and cheese made from the mik of buffalo cows on his farm at Mahwah. in Bergen County. Other Democrats named are ex-Mayor John Rvie, a Paterson silk manufacturer; W. H. Gillen, and Col.A.B. Woodruff, Prosecutor of Passaic County; and if all these should fail, ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler might consent to make the race. The Republicans spoken of are mainly ex-Congressmen William Walter Pheips and John Hill. Ex-Assemblyman John W. Griggs of Passaic is also willing to be considered a candidate.

candidate. In the Sixth District, Dr. Thomas Dunn English addex-Assemblyman Goorge Duryoe are spoken by the Democrats. Congressman Blake has tellined a renomination by the Republicans, mong those willing to take his place are ardner S. Colby of East Orange and Lawyers on P. Jackson and Caleb S. Titsworth, Col. L. Joy, and Phineas Jones, manufacturer, of Newark. Mr. Jones, who was an influen-il Assemblyman and valid voluments. Assemblyman eight years ago, will proba-

bly be nominated. In the Seventh District, the Republicans will re-

tial Assemblyman eight years ago, will probably be nominated.

In the Seventh District, the Republicans will remominate Mr. Brigham, who made a creditable Representative. Mr. Lavery, who was defeated by Mr. Brigham in 1878, is again a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Hardenbergh would not be averse to serving another term. The foud is still bitter between Mr. Laverty and ex-Senator Winfield, from whom he snatched the last nomination, and who contributed on the stump to his disastrous defeat. Father Killeen of Bayonne, who charged Mr. Laverty in the newspapers with prevarication in denying that he was at the same time a Roman Catholic and a Free Mason, is still openly opposed to him also.

That the Democrats have work cut out before them, if they are to win, is apparent from the above showing of the irruptions which the Greenbackers have made into their voto in the close counties, and from the fact that the Greenbackers have made into their voto in the preparation for the coming campaign. Their First District Congressional Convention is to meet at Woodbury, Gloucester County, are spoken of for the nomination. In the Second District, Mr. Samuel J. Dobbins, an ex-Republican Congressman, will probably be the nominee. In the Third, Washington L. Hope of Red Bank will be renominated. In the Fourth, George H. Larrisson of Lambertwille, it is said, will run again. In the Fifth, Erastus E. Petter, who had 3,268 votes at the last election, has already been renominated. In the Sixth, Francis C. Biss of Bloomfield, an active worker, is again spoken of. In the Seventh the candidate has not yet been determined upon.

The Greenback Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and nine Presidential electors will be held at Masonic Hui, Now Brunswick, on Wednesday, Aug. 25. They announce that they will make a full trake, the lading nominations for Senate. Assembly, and local offices in every county.

ing nominations for Senate local offices in every county.

# Closing Cortlandt Street.

Again yesterday morning some of the employees of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad washed the station at Cortlandi and New Church streets in the careless manner that has before been complained of. For carriers manner that has better been constituted of. Fur an hour, probestrians bound to of from the Jersey City ferry were charted in refrice files steps or to wet through with dirty water. The fulling water described in an intercept of the second steps as the charter of the second steps as the constitute of the files of the second steps as the second step of the files of the second steps as the second step of the second step of the second steps as the second step of the second st

Brooklyn's Elevated Road.

### President W. Fontaine Bruff of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad promises that work will be resumed about Sept. 1, additional bonds having been sold, and that the road will be running by the middle of October to

It is rumored among mining men that Gen. Grant is to be chosen as President of the company may working the Order grant in New Mosto which is near the Pedro grant, of which he is new President.

Gen. Grant Reaching Out.

WHY THE NEGRO IS POOR.

White Southern Workingman Tells Him What to Do to Become Independent.

To the Editor of The Sun - Sir : The best thing that the friends of the negro can do to help him will be to teach him to love work better than play; to love the hoarding of money for a rainy day better than fine clothes and fun and frolle; to love cold water better than whiskey; to learn to love truth better than falsehood.

It is a fact that can be substantiated by every planter in the Mississippi Valley that if the negroes had shown the thrift and industry of the white race they could to-day have owned every acre of land in the valley from Cairo to New Orleans. I know a man who offered a large plantation to his negroes just after the war if they would give him two years' stendy work, he to feed and clothe them; yet they re-

war if they would give him two years' stendy work, he to feed and clothe them; yet they refused. In the river bottoms a negro can make and pick an average of ten bales of cotton to each hand that goes to the field, and children between alias and sixteen years of age can do one-half of this. The negro can rent land for a quarter of the cotton and a third of the corn. At the same time he and his family can grow enough corn, peas, potatoes, and winter vegetables to support themselves.

Last year they quit picking cotton about the 1st of December, and began to make another crop about the 1st of April. During the intervening four months I do not know of a single negro who earned his board, and yet wages wore 21 per day. For two months in the summy they do no work. Planters have learned that negroes will do no work as long as they have money. It is not true that they are charged more at the stores than white men owning the same amount of property. Any negro family who will work and save their money can soon become independent.

It would not injure the South if every negro should leave it. It would injure the large planters in the river bottoms, but it would be ceneficial to the small farmers, who now make two-thirds if not three-quarters of the cotton that goes to market. Corn could be raised on the large plantations on the river. It now sells in New Orleans at about 50 cents per bushel, its cultivation will pay more rent on the land than raising cotton at the present price. And corn raised in the South is better for shipment to Europe than Northern-raised corn. The thing for the negro to do is to go to work like a white man and help himself.

Mr. Burwell says "that in the Guif States white men can't or won't undergo the exposure of the cotton field, and will aiways do it if the price of cotton pays them for their labor.

A great many other crops can be cultivated in the country free from malaria white men do work it to the cotton field, and will aiways do it if the price of cotton pays them for their labor.

A great

### MR. SETH GREEN'S SUGGESTION. A Plan for Stopping the Lenk in the Tunnel

and Protecting the Work. ROCHESTER, Aug. 20 .- I wish to suggest a not more than thirty feet in diameter, a raft of square timber one hundred feet square can be bolted together, corked, and pitched so that no water can get through. Then slope each side and end of the timber, beginning four feet from the upper side and ends, and cut the timber down to nothing on the lower side; then nail canvas or some other strong material on the slope, so that the canvas will reach six or eight feet beyond the end of the timber. Tar the canvas and timber well, so that no water can get through; sink it when it is slack tide over the hole, and cover the canvas three or four feet thick with clay or earth. Then send a diver down to see that the canvas is well covered with clay. The clay should reach a few feet beyond the canvas, to make sure that the water cannot get under the ends of the canvas. Then pump the water out of the tunnel and go to work. It can be made strong by bolting shorter timbers on top of the raft. It may need three or four thicknesses of timber to make it strong, each layer shorter than the other; or it can be strengthened with iron braces. Small holes or leaks could be stopped very easily by the above plan. and end of the timber, beginning four feet

holes or leaks could be stopped very easily by the above plan.

They can stop all danger of having the water break through the tunnel by building a platform fifty feet wide, and letting it reach across the river directly over the tunnel, or by building it in sections and putting them down so that they are directly over the work; or they can be built so they can be moved. Then you will have a platform over you all the time. It should be corked and pitched, and have six or eight feet of canvas nailed on the side and ends, and the canvas should be covered with earth. Yours,

SETH GREEN.

### Adelias Pattl's Expensive Castle in Wales. From the Landon Times.

At Swansea, in Wales, on Aug. 3, before Lord Justice Theeiger, the case of Heard agt. La Marquise de Caux came on.

This was an action against Mme. Adelina Patti, the celebrated singer, and was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £2,500, which he alleged had been duly assigned to him. In 1873 Mme. Patti became the possessor of an old but small eastle, called Craigynos, in the county of Becon, which she fameled, after a short residence there, required renovation. She made a contract with a builder named J. C. Roes of Seath to add two wings and other buildings and stables to the place for the price of £4,250.

A man named Peck was stated in the contract to be the agent for the defendant, and he was to order everything and give his written consent for extras. He could not be removed from his post. So much was done in the way of extras that the contract was quite subsidiary to this portion of the work, which, it was stated amounted with the contract to over \$14,000.

I and the defendant, although she paid \$5,435, refused to pay any more, saying: "You cannot receive any money on extra work, seeing that by the contract extra work cannot be paid for had been ordered by the written consecutive of the building and all compected with the same month, and therefore in this respect it was brought to soon.

Again, none of the extra work asked to be paid for had been ordered by the written consecutive of the building and all compected with money lent and goods supplied him by the contract extra work asked to be paid for had been ordered by the written consecutive of the building and all connected with money lent and goods supplied him by the paintiff, he gave him a charge on the extra work asked to be paint for had been ordered by the written consecutive of the building and all connected with money lent and goods supplied him by the paintiff, he gave him a charge on the extra work asked to be paint for his defendant, and hence the received from the architect for £2,500.

The built had been ordered by the written co

once this action. After the case had proceeded some little time.

the special referee in the matter.

Prophet Vennor has a Rival in the South. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please alow me to call attention to the weather predictions of G. R. Cathor, Esq., of this place, which are regarded as G. R. Cather, Esq., of this place, which are regarded as wonderful by the people of this section of the country. He has predicted the weather with unvarying success for more than four years. Mr. Cather's predictions for Auginst were circulated through this State and the country and noticed by the newspapers fifteen days before Yearnin's predictions appeared. I give on his predictions for the brosset period. Althought-20, cooler development. Frost in high latitudes about 18th, with every noteaning of the early fall several weeks before. The ninesy extractions that from the Weather for August. Which was nubished duty 25 in the Swidern Solve, of which he is editor, and copied by various other payers.

Apprint, Als., Adx. 18. APRILLE, Als., Aug. 18

# The Truth about Tarrytown Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The asserion in the New Fork Tenhane of a recent date that twos become members of a Garffeld club and that many porrate have voluntarily come forward, Ac., is all Beneficially the Gardeld in and town, and a number of Beneficians are on the fence. There appeared in a certain Republican paper in town a list or should filly names sunce set to be signers of the original paper and all Republicans. Many of these were not surport by parties in person nor authorized to be signed. The first pointies in beaner awking to the breeze in Westbester County was at Turybown for Hancock and English. There is no Republican tanner nor anything to indicate a Gardele cubic town.

#### Complete Refutation of the Story that G. W. Childs, A. M., is Pegging Out.

From the Philiadelphia Ladger, Aug. 20. Oh! where is that daughter we haved so well, And why did she heave us so social, she has gotten as well and the heave it so social, she has gotten as well and the heaven, Oh! where is that she is not leaved so well. And why did she leave us so so all the has gotten before in gotten any conduct to her house in heaven. And never return any more.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe st-lack of distriction or offer affection of the bowels, as to set almost beyond the reach of medicine before the pa-licular arresidar the necessity of looking meant than for a remedy. Before a each by you Dr. Javier's Carminative Baissin, a See constitute for Acide choices, cramps, des-entery, and the summer complicates of chiefers, and thouse producing repeared to treat these companies on their first appearance. Asias their first appearance .- Adia

SUNBEAMS.

\_Lord Besebery's health is still bad, and

he is suil at Homburg.

The ex-Khedive has bought a villa at

Florence for \$80,000, and will go there in November.

—A London magistrate sent a man to prison for three months for cutting off a cat's tall. -Mrs. Swan of Lafayette, Ind., a devout oman Catholic, killed herself because her sen married

-The Earl of Eldon, grandson of the penurious Chamcelior, has just built a church at a cost of \$150,000 to \$200,000.

-At the Goodwood races Lady Mandeville

(Miss Yznaga of New York) wore a skirt of delicate pink and blue stripes, and an overskirt of pale pric -The Rev. F. C. Haddock has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Waupara,

dich , for "a cause which it is as well to say nothing -The House of Assembly at Cape Town has read a second time the bill for the annexation of Galekaland and Tembuland, and the annexation of

Grignaland West has been fixed for Octobe. -An Iowa woman by her will left an old armchair to one of her sons. In the stuffing was found a roll of bank notes amounting to \$400. The legal question is whether the money belongs to the son.

-Lord Dunglass has seventy-nine coing recently recovered by the workmen in the foundation of the building in Main street, Douglas, Scotland, known as the Old Lodge. They are well preserved, most or them having been deposited in a jar.

-There has been already an increase in the Post Office savings banks in Ireland in 1880 eve 1879 of \$385,000, and an increase in investments in Government and India stock, on which dividends are paid at the Bank of Ireland, of \$384,000. -On the bank holiday at the Alexandra

Palace, London, 100,000 persons were turned into one en closure. Thirty thousand cups of ten and coffee, 350 bay rels of ale, 42,000 loaves of bread, and 60,000 buns and cakes were consumed between morning and night. -Father Tom Burke has completely recovered and looks remarkably well. Carifinal Manning lately invited all the leading Catholic ecclesiastics and

nobles, including the Duke of Norfolk, to meet him. He preached the panegyrir of St. Ignatius in the Jesust church at Parm Hill. He is staying with the Dominican fathers at Haverstock Hill. -Two large gold dishes have been temporarily lent to the Science and Art Musican, Dublin, The larger one, measuring two feet nine inches in di-ameter, is said to be the wedding present of the Dauphin of France to Mary Queen of Scots. The smaller is two

feet in dismeter, and contains in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Mazi in high rehe -A case resembling that of Bradlaugh occurred in the Hungarian Diet in 1728. Two Protestant Deputies refused to take the usual oath, because it contained a reference to the Virgin Mary. Thereupon they were excluded from the deliberations, and proceedings were commenced against them for continuacy. But Charles VI. dispensed the Protestant Deputies from recit-ing in the oath the clause referring to the Virgin.

-When the English take a vacation they sink the shop. An Englishman travelling in Switzerland met a French lady with her daughter. They made up a party and visited the takes tegether. The young lady was attacked with toothache, and the party travelled twelve miles to find a centist, who applied a little laudanum. Subsequently it was assertained that the Engrelieve the sufferer, he replied, "I am on a vacation; I haven't practised for six weeks." -Hiram Berry, an old and very wealthy citizen of Frankfort, Ky., married Mollie Taylor, a Lemis-

shocked by this proceeding, and induced him to part with her. Since that time thousands of dollars have been paid her for the purpose of keeping her quiet, but to no avait. She arrived in Frankfort a few days ago and, going directly to the Berry residence, asked for her husband. The eldest of the sons responded by kicking her out of the grounds, cutting her face and breaking some of her ribs. -A notable Dublin man has just died at the age of 80. Tom Arkins, during O'Conneil's life, took an active part in Irish politics. He was one of O'Conneil's

rille adventuress. Berry's sons and friends were

"old guard," of whom so few remain. He was a tailor, and on his famous sign of green and gold in Cassel street he blazoned forth as proudly as ever knight of chivalry traced his motto on a shield. "Thomas Arkins, Tailor to the Liberator." The moment O'Connell was elected First Lord Mayor of Dublin under the new Corporation act he appointed him sword bearer, and his was a familiar figure in all processions. -In Rochester the Board of Education

permits the women to explain to the children in the schools the "scientific truth in regard to the effect of alcoholic liquors on the morals of society," There are sixteen such classes held weekly in the public school buildings. "We make no objection," complacently says The Resider, the organ of the trade in beverages, "provided the women deal only in scientific truth, and ratin the lying absurdates which total abstinence advocates commonly use. By all means force, the cathed advocates commonly use. By all means teach the children how t use sicoholic liquors temperately and wisely."

—Greece has twenty battalions of in-

fantry, consisting of five companies, four battations of chasseurs, and but one regiment of eavalry. The unmerical strength of the line battations is 1,000 men each, the whole torce being 21 000 men. The regiment of cavalry numbers 919 men, the whole force com-prising 21,000 men. The regiment of cavalry numbers 919 men, 835 horses, and 80 mules. There is one artillery regiment of twelve battalions four field and eight

-Gen. Burrows, who was defeated by the Afghans and is now locked up in Candahar, has been for years on the staff at Bombay. He has filled all the posts successively in the Quartermaster-General's department. native infantry; but for years he has had no experience in handling troops. He is a clever and skilful artist, but is represented as a thoughtful, dreamy person, pos-sibly not the type of man to prove an effective leader of an army in the field. He obtained his commission in

-The Ameer Abdurrahman is described as by far the strongest and most intelligent Afghan of them all. He is a great worker, often not retiring to rest until 3 o'clock in the morning. He rises early for prayers, and then sleeps until 9 or 10 o'clock, when he commences business. He only takes one meal a day, at about 4 o'clock P. M., but consumes large quantities of tea. His conver-sation is never frivolous, and he has much knowledge of the world and strength of character. He thoroughly understands the art of managing the people with whom he is brought in contact, having apparently acted strictly up to the Pope motto: "The proper study of mankind is man." He is frank and hold in his manner and speaks freely to his visitors, draits all his own letters, has no advisors, and only three or four confidunts.

-There died lately at Paris, at the age of et a worthy old English gentleman, George Mitchell, who for years, under the second empire, formed an in-After the case had proceeded some little time, and counsel's opening speech was flished, his Lordship surgested that there was so much which could not properly be tried by a jury that the best plan would be to refer the case to find out the facts to an official or special referee, if one could be agreed on, and then he would either state a special case or otherwise deal with the action.

Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. Jeffreys were for the plaintiff: Mr. Bowen, Q. C. and Mr. Percy Gye of the Southeastern Circuit were for the defendant.

Mr. Arthur Lewis was subsequently chosen the special referee in the matter. everything in them concerning the Emperor and his policy, and reject everything invarious. It was rarely that Panch was permitted to be circulated. In this proscription he followed the example of Louis Philippe

-Lord Claud J. Hamilton, the new Tory member for Liverpool, is a year or two older than his brother, Lord George. In the last Parliament be sat for King's Lynu. Both he and his brother have from the start looked upon politics as a protession. Their tather has during the greater part of his life been heavily em-barrassed, although the family has played so counter able a part in social and political life and wen a disk dom. The Duke has no property in England, having long since sold his villa Stanmore, near London, where the Queen Downgerdied, and no place of consequence it Scotland. His income from land is returned at \$250/86 a year, the hulk of which is derived from his estates of the north of Irotand. He likes to do things marmifes mily. and his maintenance of the vicerovally was exception ally splended and made a large hole in his private to from the office on account of its costainess, if manualism as he desired. Many years ago he paracited his manie is appear as figurehead of a public company which collapsed disastronsly, and, though it was a managing deeided that he was not inche, he presented \$-.... in the sufferers. He has had seven daughters an remarkably handsome, six of whom became wives in more Tag-cidest son also lost his west last election. He was quelman, with no taste for political site, and has a place in the Prince of Water's household. The faunt political interest has sensibly declined in Letters 4 and George owe their seats to their own metals support of the party. The expenses of the invested election were probably paul by the latter.

# AN AUGUST STORT.

Ger all the valley floats a sivery most,
Which solvens the rough, compact of the sile
Standing like children wednes to be knowled
Kassed by their mother. Samma, and Sam S. The measure of her persection (1984).
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